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Compact tripod

Technical field

This invention relates to a tripod, designed particularly but not exclusively for the support of optical and/or photographic equipment, including the features 5 mentioned in the precharacterising clause of the principal claim. In this context the term "tripod" is to be understood to indicate a support including at least three legs which converge in a spider to which the legs are hinged at one end.

Technological background

Within this specific technical field a need has been felt to provide tripods 10 which are particularly compact when closed into a carrying position.

On the other hand it is likewise required that tripods should extend to a maximum when open in the operating position. The two requirements are obviously conflicting.

In order to reconcile the two resorts it is known to realize tripods with 15 telescopic legs with multiple sections or threaded portions which have minimum dimensions when in the closed position. The number of threaded portions on each leg is however limited, both by technical and dimensional reasons and by reasons of an economic nature. Legs with four or five telescopic sections generally represent the normal technical limit. In order to further reduce the 20 dimensions of tripods in the closed position, arrangements have been designed which make it possible to partly retract the head support into the spider. The further benefit which can be achieved in this way is however relatively small.

A tripod including the features of the preamble of claim 1 is described for example in US 4886230.

25 Summary of the invention

The technical problem considered by this invention is that of providing a tripod which is structurally and functionally designed to overcome all the disadvantages mentioned with reference to the known art while at the same time minimising dimensions in the closed position.

5 This problem has been overcome by the invention through a tripod constructed according to the following claims.

Brief description of the drawings

The advantages and characteristics of the present invention will become clear from the following detailed description which is given with reference to the 10 appended drawings which are provided purely by way of non-limiting example and in which:

- Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a tripod according to the invention in the open operating position (with legs retracted),
- Figure 2 is an identical view of the tripod in Figure 1 in the closed non-operating position,
- Figure 3 is a perspective view on a magnified scale of a detail of the tripod in Figure 2 (closed position),
- Figures 4 and 5 are perspective views of the same detail in Figure 3 in two different opening positions,
- 20 - Figure 6 is a view in axial cross-section of the tripod in the preceding figures in the closed position.

Preferred embodiments of the invention

In the figures, 1 indicates as a whole a tripod mainly but not exclusively intended for the support of optical and/or photographic equipment constructed 25 according to this invention.

Tripod 1 comprises three identical legs, all indicated by 2, converging on a spider 3 to the centre of which a column 4 is movably attached. Column 4 has a support 5 at one end for a head 6 which is in turn provided with a plate 7 on which the equipment in use can be removably fixed. Plate 7 can be orientated 5 within a substantially hemispherical space through a spherical joint which is not shown. One of the possible orientation positions is that shown in Figure 2, with the tripod closed, to which reference will be made below.

Column 4 is movably guided within a central hub 8 of spider 3 and can be immobilised in an adjustable position through tightening a collar 9. On the side 10 opposite head 6 the latter is provided with a disc-shaped stop 10 surrounded around its perimeter by a resilient elastic ring 11.

Spider 3 comprises three equally spaced arms 12 extending radially from hub 8 and each bearing a hinge sleeve 13. A fork member 15 which is shod through a tubular length 16 onto the free end of the outermost section 17 (or 15 portion) of corresponding leg 2 is hinged on sleeve 13 through a screw pin 14. Sleeve 13 and fork member 15 constitute respectively hinge means and counter means of each leg 2 to the spider 3.

Legs 2 comprise a plurality of sections or portions 18, 19, 20 and 21 which are telescopically inserted into each other and can be extracted through 20 adjustable extension with the possibility of relative immobilisation through corresponding collar locks 22 which are functionally identical to the one on column 4.

Between the tines 23 of fork member 15 there is a flat surface 24 on which a lever 25 is hinged through a screw 26. A plurality of teeth 27, 28 which 25 are angularly offset with respect to each other and a cylindrical length 29 referred to below as the free length are provided on the outer mantle of hinge

sleeve 13. Teeth 27, 28, the free length and hinging pin 14 are coaxial with each other.

Lever 25 can be moved by means of an operating appendage 30 which is accessible from outside the tripod when in the open position, into at least three 5 operating positions in which its intermediate section bearing a shoulder 33 is positioned on the rotation trajectory of teeth 27, 28 or the free length in order to restrict the swing of legs 2 with respect to spider 3 acting as a stop for teeth 27, 28 or to permit legs 2 to rotate completely back on themselves when the aforesaid shoulder lies opposite cylindrical free length 29, against which it does 10 not abut. Lever 25 is resiliently stressed by means of a spring, which is not shown, which acts between the same and surface 24 around screw 26, towards the engaging position with tooth 27 away from free length 29.

As a result of these structural and functional arrangements tripod 1 can be closed from the open operating position in Figure 1 to a non-operating closed 15 position of minimum dimensions illustrated in Figure 2. The following actions are performed in order to change from one of these positions to the other. Starting from the open operating position in Figure 1, in order to close the tripod column 4 is raised (contrary to what would be expected) into the position of maximum extension, the portions of legs 2 are collapsed telescopically one into another, 20 the lever 25 of each leg is moved in such a way as to position it opposite free length 29 and the corresponding leg is rotated through an angle of more than 90° folding the leg to the same part of support 5 for head 6. In this position the spider and the head disappear completely between the legs of the tripod and do not therefore give rise to any additional dimensions of any kind.

25 Plate 7 is orientatable substantially at right angles with respect to the column so as to further minimise the overall dimensions in the closed position, at

the same time maximising the height of the tripod because in this way column 4 can have a longitudinal extension which is substantially identical to the extension of the legs.

The reverse operations are performed in order to open the tripod,
5 swinging the legs around the spider to bring them onto the opposite side of head
6, restricting the opening of the same by appropriately positioning of lever 25
with respect to teeth 27, 28.

Obviously the system governing the amount by which the legs of the
tripod open can be wholly different from the lever and teeth system illustrated so
10 far without thereby adversely influencing the function of the invention.

The principal advantage of this tripod lies in maximising the useful height
in the open operating position with a concomitant reduction in dimensions in the
closed position. In addition to this the tripod is of simple construction, light,
easily transportable and easily adjustable in a few operations. Not least, it makes
15 it possible to keep the head mounted on its support even when the tripod is
closed, without interfering with the minimum dimensions.